THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary news relating to India:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Gorst asked whether returns could be given, showing the annual dates, since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla, and the dates of its return to Calcutta, and the extra annual cost imposed upon the tax payers of India in consequence of this annual migration of Government; also the ages of the respective members of the India Council, their professions, the length of time which each has resided or served in India, and the period which had in each case elapsed since the termination of such residence or service.

Mr. Cross: There are no materials at the India office which will enable me to give the first return asked for; but the question shall be submitted to the Government of India. The second return shall be presented if the hon. and learned member will move for it; and if he will consult me as to the form of the return, it shall be made as complete as possible.

THE MYSORE TERRITORY.

Mr. J. M'Carthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Madras officials who were concessionaries of the gold yielding land conceded on advantageous terms to them by the British Resident of Mysore during the Regency of the Raja, continued to receive their pensions and salaries; and, if so, whether this was in accordance with the rulings of the Secretary of State's despatches, No. 22, of Nov. 25, 1862, and No. 17, of July 9 1863, categorically prohibiting civil and military officers from holding land in the Mysore territory.

Mr. J. K. Cross: The Government of India some time ago directed that the three officers connected with the Mysore Concession who are still in the service should at once sever such connection. They do not, however, think it necessary to go further than this, having no doubt that these officers, acted in the *bona fide* belief that they were not contravening the orders of the Government in acquiring their shares in the Concession. As regards retired officers concerned in the matter, the Government has no ground for interfering with their pensions. The papers explaining in more detail the views of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State are now complete, and if the hon. member will move for them, they shall be presented.

THE ENLISHMAN publishes the following telegram about the purchase of the Eastern Bengal Railway:

In the arrangements for the purchase of the Eastern Bengal Railway, now being settled between the Secretary of State and the company, it is expected that the Secretary of State will avail himself of the clause in the agreement of 1858 between the Railway and the East India Company, which enables him instead of paying the gross sum of money to the Railway for its property to grant the shareholders terminable annuities. The agreement provides that these annuities are to be reckoned from the time when the gross amount would be payable and to continue during the remainder of the term of 99 years for which the contract with the Railway runs, that shall then be left, the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such annuities being determined by an average rate of interest during the two preceding years received in London on Government paper, which shall be ascertained by reference to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. As to the bearing on the question of the retention in Government service of the employes of the Eastern Bengal Railway, it may be mentioned that so far from there being any Railway Engineers unemployed in the hands of Government, the Railways hands of the Public Works Department is now seventy over its sanctioned strength. This will show that the department has more work than men to do it, consequently there is every reason to believe that every officer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who is worth his salt, will be retained in the Government Service.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following:

INVITATION
to take part
in the
International Exhibition
of
Gold and Silver Smiths' works, Jewellery and Bronzes
in Nuremberg 1885.

Under the protection of His Majesty, Louis II, King of Bavaria, the "Bayrisches Gewerbemuseum" in Nuremberg arranges from 15th June till 30th September 1885, an International Exhibition of Gold and Silver Smiths' works, Jewellery, and Bronzes, according to enclosed programme. Those engaged in Industrial arts and Trades, within and without the German Empire, are herewith respectfully invited to participate.

The importance of the celebrated old town of Nuremberg as pre-eminent seat of German art-industry, the position of the town in the centre of Bavaria and Germany and its happy means of communication, the tried proficiency of the "Bayrisches Gewerbemuseum" and the extreme success of the Bavarian National Exhibition it arranged in 1882, guarantee the happiest results for those taking part in this new Exhibition. The assurance of such an issue shall be regarded as special duty by the "Byarisches Gewerbemuseum."

A Lottery, the prizes of which will consist of exhibits only, will be connected with the Exhibition and offer every exhibitor an opportunity to effect a sale.

The necessary steps have been taken to ensure duty free import for Exhibition objects, and duty free exports for objects which remain unsold. As to an abatement in price of freight in Germany for Exhibition goods, proper measures shall be taken.

In regard to the carrying out of the Exhibition one is referred to the single determinations of the programme; meanwhile the respectful request only is made a preliminary announcement, notifying the nature of the objects and the space required for the same, be forwarded to the "Bayrischse Gewerbemuseum" in Nuremberg by 1st June 1884, at latest. The definite forms of application will be issued 1st July 1884.

V. STEGMANN.

The Director of the "Bayrisches Gewerbemuseum" Nuremberg, March 1884.

WE HAVE received the following answer to the enquiry made by a correspondent regarding some legal transaction which was published in our issue of the 19th instant:

The instrument in question does not comprise two distinct matters. It should be looked on only as a deed of sale and nothing else. The question of possession is inseparable in a transaction of sale of immoveable property and if a purchaser of immoveable property fails to get possession of it, otherwise than by his own default, he is certainly entitled to a refund of the purchase money with interest, whether there is or is not a condition in the deed of sale to this effect mentioned. The mere express mention of a condition in an instrument, which is understood in all the rest of the instruments of the same kind does not at all change the nature of the instrument or make it liable to a greater or less duty.

The instrument being considered simply a deed of sale, the second question needs no answer.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has addressed the following questions through the *Voice of India*:

ZEMINDARS OR MIDDLEMEN.

1. Collection of rents.—Do you know of any, and what instances of Zemindars residing on their properties, and collecting their own rents, either in person or by agents receiving a fixed salary? What instances do you know of Zemindars letting out their rents to contractors (middlemen or *ticcadars*)? Are such contractors paid by a commission on collections, or in what other way do they make their profit?

2. Sub-tenures.—is the practice of ryots sub-letting their lands common in your district? Do the sub-tenants hold on a temporary or a lasting tenure? In other words, do they merely take the land as an occasional convenience or are they settled ryots? Are sub-tenants' rights saleable? Give any instances that you personally know of in which such rights have been actually sold and the price that has been given for them.

3. Improvements.—By whom are improvements made on the land in your district, and of what do they generally consist? Are rents raised upon improvements? If so please give instances; and state whether the practice is common.

4. What is the best method of ascertaining the customary or "Pergunnah" rates for rents?

I beg to remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

An unpractical person only could have framed the above questions. But we hope the answers will be published with the names of their authors for public information.

NOWRATAN is the title of a Persian book written by Moulvi Syed Ashrab-ud-din Ahmad the distinguished Matawali of the Hooghly Emambarah, the receipt of which we acknowledged two weeks ago. This is not the first literary venture of the learned Moulvi, he has given to the world two other publication, which are called "Tuhfee-i-Sokhan" and "Ehratnamah." The book under notice is divided into three parts, the first treats of Fardowsi, Nezami, Sanai and Maeavi. The author introduces each of the above celebrities with a laudatory poem of his own and gives copious extracts from the writings of the above mentioned three authors. The second and third parts treat of Hafiz and Sadi, Kholrani, Anwari and Kaani, all whom are introduced to the readers as those in the first part. The book may be called a collection of elegant extracts and the selections have been made with taste and judgment.

WE ARE obliged to the Press Commissioner for a copy of the correspondence relating to the preservation of green forage in "Siloo." General Wilkinson's instructions are those of a practical man and deserve consideration from those who are interested in the agricultural welfare of India.

WE HAVE received from Babu Gouri Sunkur Roy, Hony. Secy. to the Orissa Association a copy of the representation which they have made to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division regarding irrigation rates. The letter is an exhaustive one, takes in view all the facts and incidents connected with irrigation in Orissa, assessment of land for irrigation purposes and the levy of irrigation rates.

THE FOLLOWING statistics relating to the Government Savings Bank in India as existing on the 31st March 1883, will we make no doubt, be read with interest. It appears from the Comptroller-General's Report for the year 1882-83 that on the last day, of the year 1882-83 there were 350 District Savings Banks under Government of which 11 were Railway Banks and 156 Military Banks. The Post office Savings Banks which were opened in the year of report did not and have not perceptibly affected the Government Savings Banks. For though free transfers were permitted from Government Savings Banks to Post office Savings Banks the amount of transfer from Government Savings Banks to Post office Savings Banks was 43,167 only, while the balance in deposit on the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 75,47,670. The depositors in 1882-83 in the District and Railway Banks have been thus classified:

Persons with fixed incomes	15,270
" " Variable incomes	1,553
Domestic	4,767
Commercial	860
Agricultural	163
Industrial	1,008
Independent or non-productive	5,367

The accounts of Native depositors in 1882-83 numbered 73,483 yielding interest to the value of Rs. 8,23,081; those of European and Eurasian depositors numbered 35,866, yielding interest to the value of Rs. 3,58,651.

WE HAVE to thank the Press Commissioners' Office for a copy of the report of Mr. Gustavus Mann, Conservator of Forests in Assam, on rubber plantation at Chardour in the District of Darrung in Assam. The report is full and exhaustive and gives us very satisfactory information on every important point. We will, however, notice one point, we mean the cost of production of this rubber and the profit it might be expected to yield to the State. Mr. Mann estimates that an acre may hold 10 rubber trees and in fifty years each tree when tapped will yield 5 seers of rubber and this yield may be obtained 16 times in a year. So each tree will yield 2 maunds of rubber evey year after 50 years, and the price at which it may be sold is 54 rupees nett after deducting every outlay. An acre of forest produce consisting of pure rubber will yield a profit to the state of Rs. 1,080 in fifty years. Mr. Mann shows that an acre of land planted with rubber trees will yield a higher profit, that is Rs. 1,080 a year in fifty years while an acre holding timber trees will yield Rs 600 in 100 years, the time taken by a first class timber tree to grow and become fit for use.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Kumar Indir Chunder Singh of Paikpara is taking his proper place in Society by the discharge of his social duties, in a graceful and magnificent manner. He lately entertained on behalf of the community the Australian visitors in a princely style. Last Saturday he gave at his mansion a splendid farewell dinner to Mr. Joubert. There was also feast of reason and flow of soul.

THE KING of Cambodia has sent a number of gifts to the Boodhist Pali College in Colombo, including a brush made of his own hair, to be used for sweeping the room where the image of Boodha is kept.

EGAN, the dynamite emissary, turns out to be an active officer of the Fenian brotherhood. Among the papers found on his premises, there was a list of a large stock of arms. The Great Western Railway authorities have received an anonymous letter, disclosing an attempt to blow up Paddington station.

MR. PARNELL has appeared in court as a landlord, claiming arrears of rent from a defaulting tenant. It is satisfactory to find the "uncrowned King of Ireland" thus doing homage to British law. The claim was for £168, and a verdict was given for the full amount.—*Christian World.*

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA contains an interesting note by Mr. Blandford on the influence of the Himalayan snowfall on the monsoon. He proves that when much snow falls, there can be no rainfall, and that the thickness and extent of the snows in spring may serve as a reliable basis for a forecast of the summer rainfall.

A METEOROLOGICAL laboratory has been founded beside the observatory on the Pic du Midi on the Pyrenees, at an altitude of about 9,500 feet above the sea. That altitude being high above the ordinary level of thunderstorms, the air and the clouds can be examined there under peculiar conditions.

IN connection with the recent severe earthquake in England, it is stated that the last of equal severity took place in March, 1750, when Charles Wesley was preaching in the Foundry, London. The congregation was greatly alarmed as the building moved backwards and forwards, but the preacher, without losing his presence of mind, quietly repeated the words. "Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed and the mountains be cast into the depth of the sea."

FOURTEEN degrees of Doctor of Divinity and 120 of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon eminent men of different nations at the celebration, last month, of the 300th anniversary of the Edinburgh University. The occasion was a magnificent one. "Certainly there has never been seen in recent years so great a concourse of European celebrities in one place, and the present generation has had a rare opportunity of witnessing what may be called a march past of the learning and the genius of the latter part of the nineteenth century."

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer* :

News has reached us of the occurrence of a fatal accident at the Rawal Pindi arsenal on Friday morning about eleven o'clock. The details have not yet been received, but the explosion seems to have taken place in the laboratory. Sergeant Coplestone and two natives were killed on the spot, and four natives wounded, two dangerously. The men were examining shells returned from No. 7 Battery, Southern Division. A Court of Inquiry was at once assembled, and the result of the evidence taken was that a warrant officer of the arsenal was placed under arrest. A later telegram states that the wounded are progressing favourably.

WE ARE indebted to the above journal for the following :

The following Cabul news has been received. Mahomed Hussain, Mustaufi of Afghanistan, has been dismissed from his post on account of supposed complicity with Mir Ahmad Shah, whose recent punishment for embezzling the revenues of the State we referred to last week; Mirza Mahomed Zaman is the new Mustaufi. The Amir, it is said, suspects several Peshawar merchants of having received in deposit large sums embezzled by various Afghan officials; he has tried to recover this money from their Cabul agents,—a step which has caused serious discontent among the traders. Several natives traders in the Peshwar seem inclined to break off all relations with Cabul in consequence. The Mangal rebellion in Khost is not yet ended, but several headmen are reported to have sent some of their relatives to Cabul to have an interview with the Amir, and if the latter treats them well and promises fair conditions, it is expected that the headmen themselves will go to Cabul, and the settlement be arranged there. Pending the result of the Mangal mission the Amir's troops and the rebels are enjoying an armed truce, though each side is prepared to renew hostilities at the shortest notice.

THE INDIAN CHRONICLE writes:

Kayesth marriage reforms.—The Kayesths of Behar have shown more good sense than we ever gave them credit for Meetings have been held in almost every part of the province to co-operate with the Bankipore Marriage Reform Association of whose inauguration we gave an account some weeks ago, and the desire seems to be every where very active to cut down the mad expenses now incurred on the occasion of Kayesth marraiges. This desire gives evidence of the fact that the School master has been abroad in Behar to some purpose, for it must be remembered that only 10 years ago the idea of marriage reforms was lustily scouted by a majority of Kayesths, who were appealed to on the subject by Munshi Peary Lal. We wish the reform godspeed.

We say *ditto*.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.

A RUMOUR has reached Peshawur that Mahomed Isa Khan, the Governor of Turkestan, has been either killed or severely wounded, in a recent engagement with the partizans of the Mir of Maimena.

THE NEW ROAD up the Bolan to Quetta, which was commenced fifteen months ago and on which seven lakhs have been expended, is for the main part completed as far as Dusht, some sixty miles from the last station of the Sabi line.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, in a Resolution regarding the recent disastrous fire at Sangameshwar, suggests that the site of the town should be changed, and that the town should be rebuilt on some adjacent convenient site, where there will not be so much risk of accidental fires leading to a wide spread conflagration.

WE HEAR that a fund is being raised to present a testimonial to Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee in recognition of his public services. It has not yet been decided what form the testimonial will assume, that being a matter of detail which will depend upon the amount of the subscriptions. We wish the movement every success.

IN THE House of Commons on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Gibson gave notice that on that day four weeks he would call attention to the state of the Indian medical service, and move a resolution. Will it include the subordinate medical service?

LORD FALMOUTH'S stud of twenty-four horses in training was sold at Newmarket on April 28. The sale more than confirmed the most sanguine estimate as to the value of the horses, for the twenty-four lots fetched 36,420 guineas, this being equal to an average of nearly 1,350 guineas all round. Two of them fetched the highest prices ever paid at public auction for a three-year-old. Harvester was sold to Sir J. Willoughby for 8,600 guineas, and Busybody to Mr. T. Cannon for 8,800 The other high prices realised were—Luisbourg (Mr. Porter), 4,000 guineas; Esther Faa (Mr. T. Cannon), 2,200; and Armida (Lord Hastings), 3,200 guineas. What a rich country is England? One nobleman's stud is worth nearly 40 lakhs of rupees.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires why are vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service kept open so long as they are done now? Will such a thing be tolerated in another branch of the Government service? Babu Jadub Chander Gossain died in February last and Babu Hurichurn Chatterjea and another retired on the 30th March last—but their places have not yet been filled up. Is this the case?

A SANTIPUR CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following:

We the undersigned rate-payers of Santipur and Krishnaghur beg most respectfully to invite the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through the medium of your journal to the following facts regarding the toll-bar now existing on the road between Santipore and Krishnaghur, the profit of which is now illegally appropriated to the Municipal revenues of Krishnaghur.

It was, we believe, during Mr. Henry Bell's time, this road was transformed from a kancha into a pucca one and it has ever since been maintained solely by the Road Cess fund. The Municipal revenue of Krishnaghur, so far as our knowledge goes, has never been spent for the purpose of maintaining it; and yet from a long time the Krishnaghur Municipality has been allowed to enjoy an annual income of nearly Rs. 1000 from the said toll bar.

Now under the existing law we contend that the Krishnaghur Municipality has no right to levy toll upon this road and to appropriate the revenue to its own purpose. From sections 148 and 149 of the Municipal Act of 1876, it appears distinctly that the road cannot be subjected to a toll by the Krishnaghur Municipality when not a single penny has been paid by it either for the construction or repair of the same.

If we are rightly informed, it was contended by the vice-Chairman, at a recent meeting of the Krishnaghur Municipality that under the law as laid dow in the above sections the Municipality has no claim to the profits of the said toll-bar, and it was justly urged by him that the toll-bar should be disestablished. But the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnaghur, by a majority of votes out-voted the Vice-Chairman simply on the ground of the pecuniary loss that the Krishnaghur Municipality would sustain therefrom.

The toll-bar being a fruitful source of oppression and inconvenience both to the Santipur and Krishnaghur people we beg to invite the attention of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor and beseech him to disestablish the toll-bar after proper enquiry.

WE ARE REQUESTED by Babu Nobin Chunder Banerjea President of the Executive Committee of the Keettah Public Library in the Hooghly District, and the members thereof to state that the Library established for public benefit stands very much in need of pecuniary support, and any contributions from the generous public will be thankfully accepted.

THE TRAMWAY Company ought to deal fairly with their constituents—the public, what their local agent has lately done would seem as if they want to take advantage of the carrying monopoly which—they have secured for themselves in Calcutta. On the Cornwallis line the practice was to transfer passengers from one car to another when the direction of the cars did not correspond with the direction in which the destinations of the passengers lay. The agent has put a stop to this practice without any previous notice to the public, and the result is that passengers ignorant of the arbitrary rule of the Company are saddled with unnecessarily excessive fare. Passengers who unwarily got themselves into the cars for Dhurmtollah in the hope that they will be transferred to the cars for Hare Street and High Court at the Bowbazar junction were charged with one anna excess fare for the distance which was travelled at a charge of 6 pice. Those who had no surplus pice had to travel on foot in the scorching weather half the distance from the place of starting after having paid fare for the whole distance. This occurred on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from Friday they have reverted to the old practice.

WE HAVE received the following from our Srikrishnapore correspondent in the Burdwan district :

20th May.—Last week as some passengers for Calcutta were wending their way to their respective villages to pass the holidays, they were set upon on the Maimari Road by highway robbers. It was the very spot where the Dushghurea Babus were robbed the other day. If it were not for the bold front—which they presented it is all but certain they would have been robbed—perhaps killed. This Road is one of the fruits of the public benefactions of the zemindars of Chuckdighee. It is now in a deplorable state—why does not Babu Lolita Mohun Sing the present influential member of the family move in getting it repaired and made more secure.

Last week was a rainless one and the heat was unbearable. Two girl's schools have been lately established here—one at Srikrishnapore and the other at Jothssi ram. The number of pupils attending is 22 and 24 respectively.

A CORRESPONDENT now sojourning at Simla writes :

Believing that the Government tonga Dak arrangement from Kalka to Simla was safer and more convenient than those of private carriers, I engaged tongas for myself and family to proceed up from Kalka. I had scarcely passed one or two stages when a man who to all seeming was a horse-jemadar unceremoniously occupied one of the seats in my tonga. Being accompanied by my wife and children the inconvenience and hardship I felt may be well imagined. On arrival at Simla I complained to the Superintendent but up to date no notice has been taken of my complaint.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bhastara in the Hooghly district writes :

There occurred two cases of burglaris here on the night of the 25th May. One was made in an excise shop from which half a seer of ganja and about Rs. 70 in silver were stolen. The other occured in the house of Babu Obhoy Churn Banerjea whose household god was stripped of all its jewels. It may be noted that this house is situate close to the Police station. A third attempt was made on the house of a *moyra* but it proved abortive.

What are the Police about?

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has the following :

We congratulate the Government upon the honour it has conferred upon Rai Kanye Lal Dey, Bahadoor, and Babu Durga Churn Laha. In each case the honour is more than well deserved; but when, we would ask, are the public services of the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal to be fittingly acknowledged? We may differ on many points from Rai Kristodas; but this does not prevent us from appreciating the great services he has rendered to India, in which respect we regard him as the foremost man in the three Presidencies.

THE INDIAN MIRROR takes us to task for being silent about the Kimberley-Lytton controversy. Nothing of the kind. So far back as the 5th May we wrote as follows : "For the last seven years the new rule reducing the age has been in operation, and not a single native of India has passed the test. So that it has practically stopped the admission of Native Indian candidates into the Civil Service through the door of competition. This it would seem was the covert object of Government when it reduced the age of 21 to 19 years. Lord Lytton's Government in commenting upon the practical effect of the reduction of age upon Indian candidates candidly wrote : "The recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives educated in their own country, a matter of exceptional difficulty." So Lord Lytton was honest, for he spoke out what he thought and meant, but neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Kimberley is honest, for neither of them has had the candour to confess that one of the main objects of reduction of age is to shut the Indian candidates from the Indian Civil Service through the door of competition." It will be thus seen that on the 5th May we gave an extract from the famous despatch of Lord Lytton's Government, which the *Englishman's* Simla correspondent unearthed on the 28th idem. We condemn of course as much as any other critic the narrow-minded policy of Lord Lytton, but we cannot deny that His Lordship was outspoken, while Lord Kimberley was not.

NEVER IN the history of Her Majesty's rule in India did a European Magistrate give a *fete* to native children on the Queen's Birthday. That Magistrate ought to be known all over the country. He is—Mr. Skrine, Magistrate of Howrah.

REFERRING to the so-called conciliatory tone of the Government of India regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, *Allen's Indian Mail* says :

The opponents of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will do well not to allow themselves to be deluded by any false hopes. The iniquitous measure of confiscation can be stopped by bold and determined resistance; for the excuses for it are too flagrantly unreal to admit of prolonged defence against resolute and honest attacks. But it would be in the highest degree unsafe to put the smallest trust in the spontaneous heart-searching of the Government.

We entirely agree.

AFTER ALL the Municipal elections at Lahore have not gone so satisfactorily as alleged. The rate-payers held a public meeting and adopted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against the elections.

THE SALEM Riots case has not yet ended. We see it stated that Vijiaraghaba Charry has obtained the permission of the High Court for the prosecution of nine witnesses, who gave false evidence against him at his trial.

WE THANK the Government of Bengal for a copy of the following telegram : Cholera epidemic at Grand Algoh, North-West district of Surmertia quarantine imposed against it in Egypt, Quarantine imposed there (Alexandria) against Surmertia.

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National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

WE HAVE received a complaint from Ambaria in Mymensing, that the Deputy Post-Master of that place has put to great inconvenience the money order applicants of the place by rejecting genuine silver coins tendered for money orders, which bear the stamps of His late Majesty King William IV or that of the Queen Empress represented with *one hair curl*. The reason assigned for this procedure is that such is the order of the Post-Master of Pingna. This complaint calls for enquiry.

SATURDAY, 31ST MAY.

THE HIGH COURT in Mysore was inaugurated the other day with great *eclat*. We congratulate His Highness the Maharaja on the establishment of this Supreme Court of Judicature in his State.

THE FOLLOWING telegram refers to the resuscitation of the Oriental Bank :

The prospectus of the New Oriental Bank was issued to-day with a total capital of two millions sterling. Six hundred thousand pounds of the first issue of one million pounds has already been applied for. The *Times* in its financial article to-day states that the investigation into the affairs of the old Bank has turned out more satisfactory than was expected, but that, nevertheless a call for twenty-five pounds per share will be made.

The High Court of Chancery has sanctioned the proposed outlay of £180 000 on Mauritius estates.

IT IS stated that Mr. S. P. Sinha, a native of India, has obtained a scholarship of the annual value of one hundred guineas in the examination at Lincoln's Inn in common law, including criminal law.

MR. GORST thus raised the question of the exodus to Simla in the House of Commons—"whether returns could be given showing the annual dates since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858 of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla and the dates of its return to Calcutta, and the extra annual cost imposed on the tax payers of India in consequence of the annual migration of Government ?" Mr. Cross replied—"There are no materials at the India Office which will enable me to give the return asked, but the question shall be submitted to the Government of India."

THE PIONEER makes the following remarks on the two Bengali gentlemen, who have lately been selected for the decoration of C. I. E. "No more respectable representative of the native commercial element of Calcutta could be selected for a decoration than Baboo Durga Charan Laha, an ex-member of the Viceroy's Council ; whilst Rai Kanai Lall De Bahadoor well deserves an honour as an ardent worker in a region that is little trodden, that of indigenous medical research." The compliments are fully deserved.

THE OPIUM REVENUE realized to the end of 27th May 1884 was Rs. 75,85, 300, of which Rs. 53,11,300 was from Bengal Opium and Rs. 22,74,000 from Bombay Opium or from pass duty on Mulwa Opium. The yield is better than estimate by Rs. 12,69,550.

THERE WERE 253 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th instant, of which 48 were from cholera, 16 from small-pox, 59 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints, 1 from accident, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other sources. Infant mortality 52. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 36·1. The ratio of deaths to 1,000 of population was 30·4.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undersigned publications and periodicals :—1. Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts. By D. Sutherland. 2. Introduction to the annual Accounts of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its subordinate Ports for 1883-84. 3. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company for 1883. 4. A lecture on "The Sanitary, Past, Present and Future of Calcutta." By Kenneth MacLeod M. A. M. D. F. R. C. S. 5. Report Book of the Wellwishing Club of Chinsurah containing Reports of meeting of 27th May 1883 and 27th May 1884. 6. Doorga Puja in India or a description of the Puja in Bengali verse. By Doorgadas Lahiri. 7. Hahnemann. A Homœopathic Popular monthly Journal in Bengali. Edited by Bussant Koomar Dutt. Vol. II. Part II. May, 1884.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 23.—Mr. Egerton wires from Cairo that the Mudir of Dongola reports that the Mahdi is detained at El Rahat, his Kordofan followers having prevented him from going to the White Nile. The Chief Justice of Ceylon has been knighted.

26.—The negotiations opened between France and England to bring about an understanding with respect to the Egyptian Conference are progressing very favourably, and all obstacles to the Conference being held are now disappearing.

27.—The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—Five to two against Queen Adelaide five to one against Talisman and St. Madard, nine to one against St. Gatien, and eleven to one against Richmond. The Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that negotiations were proceeding with Russia relative to Sarakhs but that it was undesirable to make any statement on the subject. The British Minister in Persia, he said, had reported that rumours were current at Sarakhs that the Russians Commander-in-Chief was coming to take possession of that place, and also that the Merv Turkmans had surrendered to Russia the lands on the right bank of the Herirud. It is stated that England has accepted the European control of the Egyptian finances, and the Government are discussing the duration of the British occupation. Mr. Clifford Lloyd will not return to Cairo.

28.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that parleying between England and France, with reference to the Egyptain Conference, still continues. He said that her Majesty's Government will communicate with the other Powers on the subject, and promised to inform Parliament of the result before the Conference commenced its sittings. Parliament adjourned yesterday for the Whitsuntide recess.

29.—News from the Cape states that the Boers have crowned Dinizulu, son of Cetewayo, King of Zululand, the Chiefs, Oham and Usibepu, agreeing to acknowledge him as such.

29.—The claim of Germany to Angra Pequena in South Africa is seriously occupying the attention of Government. General De Nachtigal has arrived at Gibraltar, from whence he is going to Angra Pequena in a German gun-boat to occupy the place.

Paris, May 28.—Admiral Miot, the French naval Commander-in-Chief in Madagascar, has broken off negotiations with the Malagasy Government, and is now blockading the whole of Madagascar,

Cairo, May 28.—It is stated that a new Mahdi has appeared in Darfour, and that he has defeated the troops of the old Mahdi.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1884.

AN OPEN COMMISSION.

FOLLOWING the instructions of the Government of India the Government of Bengal has issued a circular to all Revenue Commissioners inviting them to collect opinions of local officers and local bodies on the amended Tenancy Bill. The circular thus begins :

Your attention has already been invited to the Tenancy Bill as revised by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General ; to the report of the Select Committee upon the Bill, with the dissents from that Report which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd of April and subsequent dates ; and to the important letter of the Government of India, No. 784, dated 5th May, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th instant. The Lieutenant-Governor again requests your most careful attention to these documents, especially to the letter of the 5th May, in which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council subjects several provisions of the bill to examination, pointing out, in regard to some, the necessity that exists for a future discussion of their tendency and usefulness, and in regard to others the desirability of collecting more complete information. All those points, as well as other matters to be brought to your notice in the course of this letter, should now, without any loss of time, receive careful consideration from yourself, from the District Officers subordinate to you, and from such public bodies and individuals interested in the measure as may be willing and able to give assistance and advice. It will be found that on a few points local enquiries will be necessary in order to clear away the remnants of those difficulties which, at the outset, beset this question of the amendment of the Rent Law in Bengal. Those points have been generally indicated by the Government of India in their letter, and in the sequel I am to touch upon them also. Before doing so, however, I am to say, with reference to procedure, that when the matters on which further enquiry is needed shall have been duly investigated, and when your District Officers, having taken such advice as may be necessary, or may be tendered by persons interested in the measure, shall have formed their conclusions on the matters referred for their opinion, then it is the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that you should hold a conference of all your Collectors and such other officers as you may desire to consult, that you should thoroughly discuss the matters referred to you in personal communication with them, and draw up a report embodying the general opinion of the conference. From this intercommunication of ideas, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates not only much benefit as far as the consideration of the question itself is concerned, but also a great lightening of the work of Government in reviewing the reports to be submitted. Many views, to which officers reporting separately on the Bill might be inclined to attach undue importance, assume their proper position when examined in the light of the larger experience which many men can bring to bear upon the opinions of one. If, indeed, there be marked differences of opinion, the dissentient officers should note briefly their views, but there should be no unnecessary delay in this respect, for it is expected that your report should reach this office certainly not later than the 14th August. The time allowed by the Government of India for this further discussion of the Tenancy Bill is not long, and therefore should be turned to the best account.

A better contrivance we are humbly of opinion could not have been made to taboo independent opinion on the revised Tenancy Bill. The Commissioners are first told that local enquiries are to be made about matters on which further enquiry is considered necessary. Now these local enquiries will be necessarily one-sided, because they will be conducted solely by local officers unchecked by independent public opinions. These local enquiries will we fear vary in method and spirit in different districts, and there will be therefore no uniformity in them. In the second place the Commissioners are required to hold a conference of all District Collectors within their respective divisions, and such other officers as they may select, and then discuss the Bill in personal communication with them and submit a report embodying the general opinion of the conference. This plan of discussion in conference instead of record of individual opinion in each case is sure to fulfil the object aimed at. At a conference no officer will realise his own responsibility ; he will be content to say ditto to Burke rather than take the trouble to write out his own opinion, and court odium in high quarters, if he should be opposed, to go against the views of Government. At a conference there is sure to be some officer, who is a partisan of the Government view, and who may have the gift of the gab to talk over his brother officers to his own ideas and conclusions. At a conference some doze, many more remain mute, and a few speak. But the report will go as the views of the whole body. The officers will thank the Government, because they will have a holiday to visit the head-quarters divisions whilst they are relieved of the trouble of preparing the annual Reports for one month. Surely a better means could not have been devised to win over the local officers to the preconceived opinions of the local Government.

But this was not the plan of Mr. Rivers Thompson last winter. He then intended to appoint a Commission—a roving Commission, to visit district after district to make local enquiries as to how far the provisions of the revised Bill were adapted to local circumstances, and to suggest necessary modifications. We still hold that that was the right plan, based on a broad, extended, and constitutional principle. We are of opinion that the best mode of enquiry into the probable practical effects of the Bill would be by an open Commission, that it should be a mixed Commission consisting of experienced officers of Government and representatives of both zemindars and ryots, that it should be presided over by a carefully selected Judge of the High Court, that it should be commissioned to visit all districts and to examine witnesses on oath, that its sittings should be thrown open to the public and that counsel should be permitted to represent the different parties interested in the measure. It is on this basis we would constitute the Commission ; and such a Commission would command the confidence of all parties concerned. Is it too late to appoint a Commission of this kind ? It is remarkable that although the Rent question has been before the Government for nearly ten years, in no stage of this question has such a sifting, thorough, constitutional, and impartial enquiry been made by it. We hope the Government will not throw away the present opportunity.

A CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

THE Government of India has entered a confession of judgment. The reader will doubtless recollect that in its despatch to the Secretary of State dated the 12th February last on a memorial of the Central Committee of Landhol-

ders of Bengal and Behar regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill it had brought a serious accusation against the Committee in the following words: "Mr. MacDonnell has commented on the characteristic fact that the memorialists have abstained from all reference to that letter, in which the main provisions of the Bill are most carefully and thoroughly considered from the stand-point, not only of ancient law and custom, but also of the economic condition of Bengal. Had the memorialists impugned the arguments or conclusions of that letter on any point, we should be in a better position to appreciate their present objections, and to consider whether the Bill in any particular goes beyond the necessities of the case." The Committee have quietly but most conclusively refuted this charge by pointing out that they had addressed two memorials, one to the Secretary of State reviewing the despatch of the Government of India on the original Rent Bill, and the other to His Excellency in Council commenting on the Bengal Government letter on the present Tenancy Bill. It will be thus seen that the charge of the Government of India was wholly without foundation. We give the correspondence below:

To

D. FITZPATRICK ESQ. C. S.
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a Despatch of the Government of India to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India No. 14 dated the 12th February last, reviewing the Memorial to that authority of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the Committee request me to draw the attention of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to the following remarks contained in that Despatch.

"The second allegation brought by the memorialists against our Government is that certain provisions of the Bill involve a radical departure from the ancient law and custom of the country. In particular they take exception to (1) the proposed definition of Settled Ryot, (2) the restrictions placed on freedom of contract; (3) the imposition of *maximum* limits of rent; (4) the transferability of occupancy rights; (5) the distinction between the *Khamar* and *Ryoti* land. To defend the provisions of the Bill in these points would require us to traverse the whole field of the rent question and to repeat arguments and statements already familiar to your Lordship. We do not think this to be incumbent on us, more especially as the ground has once more been exhaustively surveyed by the Government of Bengal in its letter of 27th September last, with which was submitted a very large number of opinions official and non-official on the Bill. Mr. MacDonnell has commented on the characteristic fact that the memorialists have abstained from all reference to that letter, in which the main provisions of the Bill are most carefully and thoroughly considered from the stand-point, not only of ancient law and custom, but also of the economic condition of Bengal, had the memorialists inpugned the arguments or conclusions of that letter on any point, we should be in a better position to appreciate their present objections, and to consider whether the Bill in any particular goes beyond the necessities of the case."

The Committee desire to state that this statement is wholly incorrect. If you will refer to your own office records you will find that under a covering letter to your address dated the 18th December, 1883, a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council signed by myself as President of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, was forwarded to you for submission to H E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. In that memorial the Committee dealt chiefly with the letter of the Bengal Government on the Bill dated the 27th September last. And yet it is stated in the above mentioned despatch that "Mr. MacDonnell has commented on the characteristic fact that the memorialists have abstained from all reference to that letter." The Committee will not note the sneer with which this sentence opens, but they cannot but record their deepest regret that such a gross misstatement as this, which originated with Mr. MacDonnell, would have received the *imprimature* of the Government of India.

It was in accordance with the resolutions passed at a Public meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders held at the Town Hall on 17th November last that two memorials were addressed by the Committee, the first to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State with special reference to the despatch of the Government of India dated 21st March 1882, respecting the original Rent Bill as adopted by the Government of India, and the second to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council submitted on the 18th December last, with reference to the Bill as introduced into the Legislative Council and the opinions of the local officers and of the Government of Bengal thereon.

On receipt of the first memorial it is stated in the despatch under acknowledgement that a copy of it was forwarded to the Government of Bengal for opinion, and that Government in communicating its views on the memorial forwarded as annexure to its letter a memorandum recorded by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government.

Mr. MacDonnell's memorandum is dated the 5th January last and it appears from the records of this office that on the 20th December 1883, 12 copies of the Memorial of the Committee to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council commenting on the Bengal letter of the 27th September last had been supplied to him. If he had therefore taken the trouble to consult his own office he would have found the very memorial, the absence of which he so much deprecated in his memorandum. Similarly if the Government of India had referred to the same memorial forwarded through your office, it would not have, the Committee humbly think fallen into a mistake. The present despatch of the Government of India is dated the 12th February last, while the memorial referred to reached your office on the 18th December preceeding, so that, the memorial had been before the Government of India for more than seven weeks before the despatch of February was transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. It is superfluous for the committee to point out that the Bengal letter of September forming the text of a separate memorial ought to make no difference in the matter, for the subjects of the two memorials were distinct. But both the memorials were before the Government of India long prior to the transmission of the despatch of February last, and for a fair time before Mr. MacDonnell anterior to his memorandum of 5th January last.

It is from a grave sense of duty the Committee venture to draw the attention of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to the above mentioned facts, which may be verified by a reference to the records of your own office, and also of Mr. MacDonnell's office.

The Committee humbly pray that on an examination of the foregoing facts H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council will be graciously pleased to correct the statements referred to above, and in justice to the Committee to transmit this their letter to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India with such remarks as H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council may seem meet and just.

(Sd) RAJENDRA LALA MITRA
President of the Central Committee
of Lanholders of Bengal and Behar

No. 1011.

FROM,—D. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., C. S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
TO,—THE PRESIDENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR.

Legislative Department.

Simla, the 22nd May 1884.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37, dated the 26th ultimo, in which you comment on the remarks contained in the despatch to the Secretary of State (No. 14 Legislative, dated the 12th February last,) on the memorial of the Central Committee of Landholders regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. The memorial addressed to the Secretary of State was received in the Revenue Department on the 3rd December 1883 and was sent to the Bengal Government for remarks. The second memorial addressed to the Governor General in Council was received and disposed of in this Department on the 18th December 1883, and was eventually printed as a paper relative to the Bill and communicated in the ordinary course to the Secretary of State, along with several other memorials addressed to the Governor General, with despatch No. 1 (Legislative), dated the 8th January last.

3. The remarks of the Government of Bengal on the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State were received by the Government of India on the 16th January, and were then considered along with the memorial. There was nothing either in the memorial or in your covering letter of the 3rd December 1883 to the Revenue Department to indicate that it was incomplete in itself and required to be read in connection with another memorial forwarded to this Department at a subsequent date. In endorsing the remark to which objection is taken, contained in the memorandum drawn up by the Secretary to the Bengal Government, the Government of India acted in good faith, after having satisfied itself as to the accuracy of the criticism. Had the two memorials been compared, the Government of India would, no doubt, have added some qualifying comment; but in the absence of any indication that the memorial to the Secretary of State was incomplete in itself, and had to be read with a subsequent document addressed to a different authority, it did not occur to the Government of India to compare the two documents. The Government of India had no wish to take advantage of the policy adopted by the memorialists in splitting up their case as above described; but it cannot but consider that the memorialists themselves are respousible for any misunderstanding to which this policy may have given rise.

4. As regards the statement made in paragraph 4 of your letter that Mr. MacDonnell was supplied on the 20th December 1883 with copies of the memorial addressed to the Governor General, I am to observe that the Bengal Government was under no obligation to examine minutely the contents of that document, as it was not addressed to the Government of Bengal, nor had that Government been specially called upon by the Government of India to take it into consideration.

5. I am, however, to say that your letter, with the above explanation, has now been transmitted to the Secretary of State for India for information.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

We fully sympathize with the Government of India in its present agonizing position. But it is the result of its own implicit confidence upon the Revenue Secretary of the Bengal Government We doubt whether any court of law would admit the plea which the Government of India has advanced in its defence. Indeed, we are surprised how it could put forward publicly such a lame and flimsy excuse. In the first place it says that there was nothing in the memorial or in the covering letter of the Central Committee of Landholders to indicate that it was incomplete in itself, and required to be read in connection with another memorial forwarded to the Legislative Department at a subsequent date. Now, what makes the Government of India think that the memorial of the Central Committee to the Secretary of State was incomplete in itself? That memorial dealt with a previous despatch of the Government of India on the original Rent Bill, as then settled by the Government of India. It discussed general principles chiefly involving the law, and construction of the Permanent Settlement regulations. It did not touch upon the Bill as introduced in March 1882. We do not therefore see what legitimate connection there was between the two memorials, or how could the memorial to the Secretary of State be considered incomplete in itself. It was a ghost raised in the heated imagination of Mr. Macdonnell, the Revenue Secretary of the Bengal Government, and the Government of India in its child-like simplicity has permitted itself to swallow the ghost story. It now admits that in endorsing the remark of Mr. Macdonnell it acted in good faith after having satisfied itself of its accuracy. We do not for a moment question the good faith of the Government of India, but it now sees to what its good faith has led to. It now says that it did not occur to the Government of India to compare the two documents. Why should it? It had unbounded faith in Mr. MacDonnell. It adds that it had no wish to take advantage of the policy adopted by the memorialists but it tells them that they themselves are responsible for the misunderstanding to which their policy has given rise. Bravo! The Government of India will not open its own eyes and will yet call its neighbour blind. It has a large staff of highly paid clerks, Assistant Secretaries, under-Secretaries, Secretaries, Members and what not? But it is no part of their duties to look into the contents of public memorials. It was the fault of these wicked memorialists who had the audacity to address two separate memorials on two different subjects. The Government of India whatever its shortcomings is full of the milk of human kindness. It has thrown its powerful shield for the protection of the model Bengal Secretary. It cannot deny that the Central Committee had three weeks before the submission of the Bengal letter supplied him with copies of the memorial addressed to the Governor General, but the legislative Secretary is instructed to say "that the Bengal Government was under no obligation to examine minutely the contents of the document." A cursory glance would have shown what it contained. But we are now much edified. We are now told that the Government Secretaries are not bound to read the documents that are sent to them. This is the mechanism of the British Government in India!

LORD LYTTON ON THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

WE published in a recent issue the letter which Lord Lytton has addressed to the *Times* regarding the Civil Service Question. The object of that letter, as the reader knows, was to contradict certain statements made by Lord Kimberley in his reply to the deputation from the Indian Reform Association. It is now stated that the discrepancy between the statements of Lords Kimberley and Lytton as to the proposals of the latter regarding the employment of Natives in the Civil Service is due to an incorrect report of the former's speech in the *Times*; and that Lord Kimberley denies having charged Lord Lytton with proposing to exclude the Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service. As the matter is one of great public importance it is most desirable that the real truth about it should be known.

We cannot say that Lord Kimberley actually charged Lord Lytton with proposing to exclude the Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service. But the charge is perfectly true. The late Viceroy *did* recommend the exclusion of Natives from the competitive Service. In a despatch to the Secretary of State dated May 2nd, 1878, the Government of Lord Lytton thus wrote:—"The difficulty, indeed, the utter impossibility, of getting European Officers of position and education to serve cheerfully in subordination to Natives of India, is one which, whatever may be thought of it from an abstract point of view, no one with personal experience of India will under-estimate. In regard to the executive work of a district, this difficulty, we do not hesitate to say, is insuperable. *So long as Natives can obtain admission to the Covenanted Civil Service by competition, this difficulty will be liable to arise and the only complete remedy would be to close the compe-*

titive service by law to Natives. But the recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives educated in their own country a matter of exceptional difficulty, and as the prohibition would involve the repeal of section 32 of Acts XXX and XXII., Vic. Cap. 106, which renders Natives of this country eligible to compete, and as such legislation would be of an apparently illiberal character, we content ourselves with recommending the point to your Lordship's consideration, without making it an indispensable condition of our scheme." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. It is clear that Lord Lytton did propose that Natives of India should, if possible, be prevented from finding admission to the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. He recommended the point to the Secretary of State's consideration, though he did not make it an indispensable condition of his scheme. That Lord Cranbrook looked upon the Government of India's proposal in the light in which we regard it, cannot be denied. His Lordship thus replied to the proposal recommended to his consideration by the Government of Lord Lytton :—"The broad policy was laid down by Parliament so long ago as 1833 that no Native shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, or colour be disabled from holding any office, and Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation announced 'that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, integrity and ability duly to discharge.' But your proposal of a close native service with a limited number of appointments attached to it, *and your suggestion that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to natives involve an application to Parliament which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake.*" It is impossible that Lord Cranbrook should misapprehend the scope of Lord Lytton's proposal. Indeed, if there had been any misapprehension, Lord Lytton would certainly, have protested against it. But he did nothing of the kind. It is thus placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that Lord Lytton proposed the exclusion of Natives from the competitive service. But the charge against his Lordship that he recommended a reduction in the standard of age for the competitive examination, is wholly unfounded. When the age limit was lowered from 21 to 19 years by Lord Salisbury, the Viceroy was Lord Northbrook and not Lord Lytton. The latter had not even an opportunity of expressing his opinion on Lord Salisbury's proposed changes. It is true that the late Viceroy approved the reduction of the standard of age, which has had the effect of practically excluding the Natives from the competitive examination; but that is a quite different thing from proposing the indirect exclusion of Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service by lowering the age limit. For the reduction of the standard of age, Lord Salisbury alone is responsible. The reduction was announced in February 1876, whereas Lord Lytton arrived in India and relieved Lord Northbrook in April following.

Lord Lytton claims credit for having taken steps for giving effect to the Priniciples of the Queen's Proclamatoin of 1858 respecting the employment of the Natives of India in the Civil Service of the Crown. It is true that the Viceroy took up this question in right earnest; but the misfortune is that in dealing with it, he allowed himself to be guided by his evil genius Sir John Strachy. Sir John, it is notorious, has never looked with favour on the admission of Bengalis into the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. He persuaded the late Viceroy to believe that the Bengali's intellectual acuteness is no indication of his ruling power, and that it would be dangerous to place a successful student from the Colleges of Calcutta in command over any of the martial races of upper India. Guided by these narrow-minded and mischievous Counsels, Lord Lytton formed his pet Native Civil Service scheme. The shortcomings of the late Viceroy's plan have received such unqualified and merciless exposure during the Ilbert Bill controversy that it is needless for us say anything here on the subject. It is now generally admitted that the Native Civil Service scheme is a failure, and it must be placed on better and more satisfactory footing. But it should be distinctly understood that any amount of beneficial changes in the Native Civil Service scheme will not compensate for the virtual exclusion of our countrymen from the competitive Civil Service. We have said over and over again in these columns and we say it again that we do not want that a short and especially easy route should be provided for the entrance of our countrymen to the Covenanted Civil Service.

AN OUDH TALUKDAR ON THE TENANT-RIGHT QUESTION.

IN the course of his speech in the debate upon the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, Mr. Quinton who now represents the United Provinces in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, stated that proposals have been made and inquiries instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is no secret that Major Erskine, who was for many years Secretary to the local Government in the Oudh Revenue Department, has been placed on special duty in connection with the proposed amendment of the Oudh Act. We earnestly hope the Government of Lord Ripon will study carefully the history of the Oudh Land Question before adopting a meddle-some policy. The sanads which Lord Canning granted to the Barons of Oudh immediately after the Mutiny constitute their Magna Charta. Although attempts have from time to time been made to tamper with these documents, their main features, we are glad to say, have hitherto been maintained inviolate. When Lord Lawrence, at the instance of Sir George Campbell, then Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, came forward to virtually confiscate the ancient rights of the talukdars of that province, the members of the Executive Council, with one exception, protested against the revolutionary measure. Sir Henry Maine, the then Legal Member of the Council, recorded his opinion in these memorable words: "I think that every pledge given directly by the Government of India to any person or class of persons should be religiously respected. I would, therefore, hold the obligations of the sanads to be sacred. As a matter of policy, I most fully admit the inexpediency of abrupt recoils from one line of action to another. Knowing as we do how much the influence of this Government over the races which it rules depends on their impression of the stability and consistency of the principles which guide it we must allow that it would be most unwise in the Government of India one of five years, rashly and on the score of as constituted, during any trivial difference of opinion, to break the thread of connection which unites it to the Government of the five years which receded it. One reason for my preferring the cause I have suggested to that which the Governor General recommends is, that it does not amount, in the face of it, to so open a departure appear to me from Lord Canning's policy." Notwithstanding the minutes of dissent recorded by the members of the Executive Council, Lord Lawrence ordered an enquiry into tenant-right in Oudh; but its results fully vindicated the talukdars. The facts elicited by the enquiry could not be ignored even by Lord Lawrence; and these having been placed before Sir Stafford Northcote, then Secretary of State for India, he desired the Government of India to "reassure the talukdars, and to move any impression that there is a wish to create new rights, or to resuscitate rights which had become absolete, or to adopt any measure to their disadvantage, *now or hereafter*, which can militate against their superior position, or affect the subordinate character of all holding rights in their talukas." Although the position of the talukdars was fully vindicated, still the Government proposed to them some compromise to which they readily assented. They willingly granted certain privileges to the ancient cultivators of the soil; and Sir Stafford Northcote, in expressing his satisfaction with the settlement of the Oudh land question, trusted "that the result of the measure will be such as to secure the continuance of confidence and good will among all classes of the agricultural community in that important province."

In these circumstances, the talukdars were fully justified in concluding that the Land Question of Oudh had been set at rest for ever. The institution of fresh inquiries into the relations between the talukdars and their tenantry has, therefore, naturally filled the former with alarm. One of them—Shaikh Inayat-ullah, Talukdar of Saidanpur in the Barabanki district, has recently written an able article on the Oudh tenant-right question. As the writer speaks with the authority of personal experience, the opinions expressed by him are deserving of careful and attentive consideration. He firstly observes at the outset that it would be useless to discuss the tenant-right question, which was finally settled in 1866. "I cannot conceive," he says, "the possibility of the present Government introducing any measures directly opposed to the solemn pledges made by Her Majesty's Government and entirely subversive of the policy of the late Earl Canning, and which will not only be considered a direct breach of faith by the talukdars, but will shake public confidence in the honesty of Government. But the question now remains that, supposing the tenant to be a mere labourer and a plebeian who has no inherent right in the soil, would it be fair and equitable to deny him the full fruit of his labour or withhold from him a fair compensation for his toil? This I answer in the affirmative, and say that the tenant must have full and fair compensation for his toil." "Shaik Inayat-ul-lah next shows by facts and figures that in Oudh the cultivator gets two-thirds, and the zemindar only one-third, of the gross produce, in the case of all the four descriptions of soil in the province. He then proceeds to examine how far the complaint about rack-renting and oppressive enhancement and about an enormous increase in the number of notices of ejectment issued, is well-founded and reasonable. He maintains what no body in his senses would venture to deny that, a landlord is entitled to fair enhancements of rents; and that, at any rate, an enhancement voluntarily agreed to by the tenant cannot be called oppressive. He states from his personal knowledge and experience that he has never seen a tenant submit to what he considers an unfair enhancement; and that in those rare cases in which the landlord has been somehow or other misled into raising the rent to an unfair amount, he reduces his demand, the moment he discovers his mistake. He denies that landlords in Oudh make arbitrary and oppressive enhancements.

In the next place, Shaikh Inayat-ul-lah proves conclusively that the power of eviction has been exercised by landlords, not from capricious motives, but for valid and solid reasons. He points out that the realization of arrears of rent is the chief motive for issuing notices of ejectment under section 43 of the Oudh Rent Act. It will be admitted that the punctual payment of revenue by the zemindar or talukdars depends entirely on the realization of the rent from the tenantry. The ejectment procedure is certainly easier and simpler than that which involves the parties in litigation, the cost of which ultimately falls upon the poor cultivator. Then, the issue of ejectment notices is necessary for changing grain into cash rents. It is notorious that the cultivators who pay in kind do not cultivate their lands properly. The conversion of grain into cash rents cannot be effected by any other means than by issuing notices of ejectment. Again, the issue of a notice of ejectment is sometimes rendered necessary by the fact of the tenant being worthless and notoriously a bad character. That ejectment notices are now and then issued with a view to compel the tenant to agree to an enhancement of rent, cannot be denied; but the landlord cannot be blamed for resorting to this means for obtaining what he is fairly entitled to. Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Oudh Revenue Administration Report for 1881, made the following observations on the increase in the number of notices of ejectment in the province:—"The results are generally confirmation of the opinions which have, from time to time, been expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Landlords resort to the power of ejectment mainly to get rid of worthless tenants (a perfectly legitimate ground of action), or to compel a tenant to agree to an

enhancement of rent, or to pay rent for land previously held rent-free. So far as has been ascertained the landlords do very seldom abuse their powers in order to obtain an enhancement. In many cases, no doubt, the landlord merely seeks to get a reasonable rent for the occupation of his land, and it is an unfortunate feature of the existing law, and one which His Honor has unsuccessfully endeavoured to have remedied, that the only way in which a landlord can encompass this entirely justifiable object if the tenant will not listen to reason, is to incur the odium of serving a notice of ejectment." Such is the opinion of an experienced Revenue-officer who spent a life-time in Oudh and had exceptional opportunities for forming a correct judgment on the subject. There is another important fact which must not be lost sight of. Shaikh Inayat-ul-lah tells us that though the private landlord is blamed for the issue of notices of ejectment, the power of eviction is and has been exercised to a much greater extent by managers under the Court of Wards and Government officers in charge of Nazul or other property. Our Government probably thinks that the state landlord is justified in doing what cannot be tolerated in the private landlord.

Much is said about the indebtedness of the cultivators in Oudh, and we are asked to believe that the liability to pay an unfair rent is the main, if not the sole, cause of their indebtedness. But the fact is, as Shaikh Inayat-ul-lah states, the indebtedness of the Oudh peasantry commenced from the famine of 1877. Sir George Couper had strongly represented to the Government of India that the exaction of the revenue demand in view of the almost total failure of the kharif crops would ruin the mass of revenue-payers. But Lord Lytton, or in other words, Sir John Strachey gave no heed to this representation and directed that the realization of the revenue should go on if it nothing had occurred. The cultivators could not pay their rent without borrowing, and in all the subsequent years have failed to restore them to the degree of prosperity which they enjoyed previous to the disastrous famine. This is the true cause of the indebtedness of the Oudh peasantry and for it the supreme Government is mainly responsible. As to rack-renting, Shaikh Inayat-ul-lah informs the public that from enquiries lately made by Mr. Harrington, Depnty Commissioner of Sultanpore it appears that the prevailing rent-rate in Oudh is lower than that in the North-Western Provinces. He asserts that the rent exacted by private lands from their tenantry will not be found to exceed that realized by Government officers in respect of Nazul lands or of estates under the management of Court of Wards. As a matter of fact, the condition of the tenantry in Oudh is on the whole steadily improving. This is the testimony of Sir George Couper on his review of the Oudh Administration Report for 1881. The late Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner remarked :—" The tenantry are less interfered with in their little farms, and they receive in seasons of bad harvests (from men of large possessions) help in the foregoing of rents, which is impossible to the strained owners of small estates. The feudal attachments of landlord and tenant are not yet dead in the ancient barons of Oudh, this review itself contains some noble examples of generous and active help in the time of difficulty by the Rajput Chiefs to their tenantry." These attachments, however we have no hesitation in saying, will be destroyed by a meddlesome policy; and we implore Lord Ripon not to put an end to all sympathy between landlords and tenants in Oudh by mischievous interference.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS IN INDIA.

IN our last issue we discussed the policy of the Indian Church establishment. In the present issue we propose to go into some detailed criticisms. Mr. Baxter, M. P. has done a great service to the dumb unrepresented millions of this country by forcing upon the attention of the India Office the important question of revising the Ecclesiastical grants in India. Badgered by interpellations in the House of Commons, Lord Hartington desired the Government of India to express especifically its own opinion as to whether the number of chaplains employed in this country went "beyond the obligations of Government as reasonably understood." When the matter came to be discussed in the Executive Council it was found that no unanimity existed on the subject. Lord Ripon, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Ilbert were of one opinion; while the Commander-in-chief, Mr. Gibbs, General Wilson, Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Hope did not concur in that opinion and recorded minutes of dissent. The despatch from the Government of India dated October 31st, 1882, set forth the views of the Viceroy, the late Finance Minister, and the Legal Member, and along with it were transmitted the dissentient minutes. Of the five dissenting members, the Commander-in-chief, Mr. Gibbs, General Wilson and Sir Steuart Bayley recorded a joint memorandum; while Mr. Hope wrote a separate minute. As the despatch did not even represent the opinion of the majority of the members of the Government Lord Kimberley took exception to it. His Lordship pointed out that the opinion of the majority was legally the opinion of the "Governor-General in Council." The Government of India, however, was desired to re-consider the matter and to consult with the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the general subject of Ecclesiastical grants. The opinions of the Madras and Bombay authorities have accordingly been asked for, and there the matter rests for the present.

Meanwhile, it behoves the Indian Public to express their opinion on the important question discussed in the despatch and minutes forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the 31st of October 1882. The despatch, as we have said above, embodies the views of Lord Ripon, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Ilbert. They hold that Government is under no obligation to supply the spiritual wants of the general non-official Christian community in India. To recognise any such obligation would, it is urged, involve the Government in great difficulties not only in respect to its relations with the different Christian communities, but also in respect to its relations with non-Christian communities. The despatch says :—" As regards Christian communities, directly we extend our operations outside the circle of officials, we are landed in this dilemma—that we must either confine our action to the spiritual ministrations of the Church of England, in which case we at once create an established Church and depart from the sound principle laid down in 1876 to the effect that there is no Ecclesiastical Establishment in the sense of a State Church in India; or we must provide for spiritual ministrations to other Christian communities, *viz.*, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, &c., that is to say, we must establish several churches, a course which is open to many obvious objections. The difficulties which would arise in respect to the relations between the Government and non-Christian communities would be even greater. If we were to provide from the revenues of India for spiritual ministrations to the non-official Christian community, we should in all probability be asked to provide also for the religious wants of the tax-paying non-Christian members of the community. To do so, however, would be complete reversal of the policy which has been for many years pursued, and would, in our opinion be open to grave objection." So far there is no room for controversy. The four dissenting Members who have recorded a joint memorandum agree with the minority in thinking that the obligations of the Government do not at all extend to persons who are not in the public service. It is Mr. Hope alone who holds that Government should, to a limited extent, aid the European and Eurasian non-official community wherever it was located within the same general range as the servants of the State. But there is a wide divergence of opinion in regard to the manner in which the obligations of the Government should be understood so far as Christian servants of the Crown are concerned. The dissenting members would answer the Secretary of State's question by saying that the obligations of the Government extend primarily to British soldiers, and secondarily, to all other Christian servants of Government. But the minority hold that the action of the State should be confined to the provision of spiritual ministrations to European British-born subjects. They write :—" The distinction between European servants of the Crown who come out from England, and Christian servants of the Crown born in India, appears to us to be sound and intelligible. If once the obligation to provide for spiritual ministration for Christian servants of the Crown born in India be recognised, it would be very difficult for us consistently with the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress issued subsequent to the Mutiny, to provide for spiritual ministrations to other servants of the Crown belonging to non-Christian communities." For our part we are entirely at a loss to understand why a distinction should be made in this matter between Christian servants of Government who come out from England and those who are born in *this country*; or between servants who are Christians and those who are not. There is no good reason for the opinion of the minority. Either the Government is under an obligation to supply the spiritual wants of its servants, or it is not. If the obligation exists, it would be very difficult for the Government, consistently with the Proclamation of 1858, to confine its action to any particular class of its servants. Why should not the State supply the religious wants of its servants who are Christians or European British-born Christians and refuse to provide for spiritual ministrations to non-Christian servants of the Crown? The British-born European servant of Government has many special privileges in the matters of pay, leave, pension &c. and the Government of India would confer upon him another by recognising the obligation of the State to supply his spiritual wants? The supporters of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment contend that the medical and clerical departments of the Government service are exactly on the same footing. Those who advance this argument display deplorable ignorance. The medical establishment exists for the benefit of *all* classes of Government servants, without distinction of race, colour or creed. But the Ecclesiastical Establishment is maintained for the sake of a small number of Christian servants. There can, therefore, be no analogy between these two departments of the public service.

The position taken up by Lord Ripon, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Ilbert that all idea of State aid should be discarded except in respect to European British-born subjects, is untenable. If the Government recognises its obligation to supply the religious wants of one class of its servants, it cannot, consistently with the Queen's Proclamation, refuse to provide for spiritual ministrations to other classes of the servants of the Crown. We know it has been argued by the supporters of the Indian Ecclesiasticle Establishment that the Government does, as a matter of fact, give state aid to non-Christian communities. Archdeacon Baly would indeed have the British public believe that the incidence of the charge upon the individual Native for the maintenance of Christian worship, is much smaller than the incidence of the charge upon the European for the maintenance of the Hindu and Mahomedan worships. This specious argument is thus disposed of in the despatch of the Government of India under notice :—" We are aware that it is sometimes maintained that, as a matter of fact, we do give state aid to Hindu temples, Mahomedan mosques, &c. inasmuch as we have never resumed the large grants which under previous Native Governments were made to those institutions. We cannot, however, think that this argument holds good. If, indeed, we had been in the habit, since British rule was established in India, of creating native religious endowments, the case would be different. The case in favour of granting money for Christian spiritual ministrations would then be unanswerable. But we have never pursued any such policy. On the contrary, we have always persistently refused to adopt this policy, and the mere fact that when we conquered India we found that grants had already been made to temples and mosques does not, in our opinion alter the case. That which the State

never acquired it cannot give. The state never acquired these lands or their revenue. When it acquired the territories in which the lands were situate, the lands were expressly reserved to their existing purposes either by treaty or by notification. The difference between the position of a church endowed from these sources and that of a church endowed out of the current public revenue may be illustrated by a simple test. Could we appropriate the lands thus reserved to religious purposes without exposing ourselves to a charge of breach of faith? Could any such charge be brought against us if, with due regard to vested interests, we ceased to appoint or pay chaplains." This should silence Archdeacon Baly and his friends. The assertion that Government gives state aid to Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques is utterly unfounded.

THE COMING SLAVERY.

THE April number of the *Contemporary Review* contains a most remarkable and thoughtful article from one of the greatest thinkers of the age, Mr. Herbert Spencer. The article is entitled the coming slavery. Mr. H. Spencer prominently exposes two contradictory tendencies of the age—viz., the notion fostered everywhere that Government should step in whenever anything is not going right, and, a widespread communism which aims at the destruction of the present order of things. Mr. Spencer calls the first the regulating policy, and remarks :

Every extension of the regulative policy involves an addition to the regulative agents—a further growth of officialism and an increasing power of the organization formed of officials. Take a pair of scales with many shot in the one and a few in the other. Lift shot after shot out of the loaded scale and put it into the unloaded scale. Presently you will produce a balance ; and if you go on, the position of the scales will be reversed. Suppose the beam to be unequally divided, and let the lightly loaded scale be at the end of a very long arm ; then the transfer of each shot, producing a much greater effect, will far sooner bring about a change of position. I use the figure to illustrate what results from transferring one individual after another from the regulated mass of the community to the regulating structures. The transfer weakens the one and strengthens the other in a far greater degree than is implied by the relative change of numbers. A comparatively small body of officials, coherent, having common interests, and acting under central authority, has an immense advantage over an incoherent public which has no settled policy, and can be brought to act unitedly only under strong provocation. Hence an organization of officials, once passing a certain stage of growth, becomes less and less resistible ; as we see in the bureaucracies of the Continent.

This hankering for office or official patronage is the most demoralizing influence of the time. Mr. Herbert Spencer says :

This passing desire for careers is enforced by the preference for careers which are thought respectable. "Even if his salary is small, his occupation will be that of a gentleman," thinks the father, who wants to get a Government-clerkship for his son. And this relative dignity of State-servants as compared with those occupied in business increases as the adminstrative organization becomes a larger and more powerful element in society, and tends more and more to fix the standard of honour. The prevalent ambition with a young Frenchman is to get some small official post in his locality, to rise thence to a place in the local centre of government, and finally to reach some head office in Paris. And in Russia, where that universality of State regulation which characterizes the militant type of society has been carried, farthest, we see this ambition pushed to its extreme. Says Mr. Wallace, quoting a passage from a play :— "All men, even shopkeepers and cobblers, aim at becoming officers, and the man who has passed his whole life without official rank seems to be not a human being."

As for education spreading among the masses, Mr. Spencer remarks that knowing rules of syntax, being able to add up correctly, having geographical information, and a memory stocked with the dates of kings' accessions and generals' victories, no more implies fitness to form political conclusions than acquirement of skill in drawing implies expertness in telegraphing, or that ability to play cricket implies proficiency on the violin. "Surely," rejoins some one, "facility in reading opens the way to political knowledge." Doubtless ; but will the way be followed? Table-talk proves that nine out of ten people read what amuses them or interests them rather than what instructs them ; and that the last thing they read is something which tells them disagreeable truths or dispels groundless hopes.

Education being defective, public morality is also coming to a low ebb. Mr. Spencer says : "Every candidate for Parliament is prompted to propose or support some new piece of *ad captandum* legislation. Nay, even the chiefs of parties, those anxious to retain office and those to wrest it from them, severally aim to get adherents by outbidding one another. Each seeks popularity by promising more than his opponent has promised, as we have lately seen. And then, as divisions in Parliament show us, the traditional loyalty to leaders overrides questions concerning the intrinsic propriety of proposed measures. Representatives are unconscientious enough to vote for Bills which they regard as essentially wrong in principle, because party-needs and regard for the next election demand it. And thus a vicious policy is strengthened even by those who see its viciousness."

And now comes the propaganda for the diffusion of communistic theories. On this point Mr. Spencer makes the following pregnant remarks :

Meanwhile there goes on out-of-doors an active propaganda to which all these influences are auxillary. Communistic theories, partially indorsed by one Act of Parliament after another, and tacitly if not avowedly favoured by numerous public men seeking supporters, are being advocated more and more vociferously under one or other form by popular leaders, and urged on by organized societies. There is the movement for land-nationalization which, aiming at a system of land-tenure equitable in the abstract, is, as all the world knows, pressed by Mr. George and his friends with avowed disregard for the just claims of existing owners, and as the basis of a scheme going more than halfway to State-communism. And then there is the thorough-going Democratic Federation of Mr. Hyndman and his adherents. We are told by them that "the handful of marauders who now hold possession [of the land] have and can have no right save brute force against the tens of millions whom they wrong." They exclaim against "the shareholders who have been allowed to lay hands upon (!) our great railway communications." They condemn "above all, the active capitalist class, the loan-mongers, the farmers, the mine-exploiters, the contractors, the middle-men, the factory-lords—these, the modern slave-drivers" who exact "more and yet more surplus valve out of the wage-slaves whom they employ." And they think it "high time" that trade should be "removed from the control of individual greed,"

It remains to point out that the tendencies thus variously displayed, are being strengthened by press-advocacy, daily more pronounced. Journalists, always chary of saying that which is distasteful to their readers, are some of them going with the stream and adding to its force. Legislative meddlings which they would once have condemned they now pass in silence, if they do not advocate them ; and they speak of *laissez-faire* as an exploded doctrine. "People are no longer frightened at the thought of socialism," is the statement which meets us one day. On another day, a town which does not adopt the Free Libraries Act is sneered at as being alarmed by a measure so moderately communistic. And then, along with editorial assertions that this economic evolution is coming and must be accepted, there is prominence given to the contributions of its advocates. Meanwhile those who regard the recent course of legislation as disastrous, and see that its future course is likely to be still more disastrous, are being reduced to silence by the belief that it is useless to reason with people in a state of political intoxication.

Mr. Spencer thus describes the probable effects of this tendency of the age on the tenure and utilization of the land :

More numerous public benefits, to be achieved by more numerous public agencies, at the cost of augmented public burdens, must increasingly deduct from the returns on land ; until, as the depreciation in value becomes greater and greater, the resistance to change of tenure becomes less and less. Already, as every one knows, there is in many places difficulty in obtaining tenants, even at greatly reduced rents ; and land of inferior fertility in some cases lies idle, or when farmed by the owner is often farmed at a loss. Clearly the margin of profit on capital invested in land is not such that taxes, local and general, can be greatly raised to support extended public adminstrations, without an absorption of it which will prompt owners to sell, and make the best of what reduced price they can get by emigrating and buying land not subject to heavy burdens ; as, indeed, some are now doing. This process, carried far, must have the result of throwing inferior land out of cultivation ; after which there will be raised more generally the demand made by Mr. Arch, who, addressing the Radical Association of Brighton lately, and contending that existing landlords do not make their land adequtaely productive for the public benefit, said "he should like the present Government to pass a Compulsory Cultivation Bill :" an applauded proposal which he justified by instancing compulsory vaccination (thus illustrating the influence of precedent). And this demand will be pressed, not only by the need for making the land productive, but also by the need for employing the rural population. After the Government has extended the practice of hiring the unemployed to work on deserted lands, or lands acquired at nominal prices, there will be reached a stage whence there is but a small further step to that arrangement which, in the programme of the Democratic Federation, is to follow nationalization of the land—the "organization of agricultural and industrial armies under State control on co-operative principles."

We have not space for more extracts, but those which we have given amply shew in what light are the communistic tendencies of the age regarded by the greatest thinker of the day, and we are satisfied that all independent and impartial thinker will agree with him. They may well dread the coming slavery.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has refused to sanction the raising of Calcutta Municipal loans in England. This is an arbitrary decision. If the Secretary of State will not allow the Calcutta Corporation to go to the cheapest market for money, the Government ought to give the necessary accommodation to the Municipality.

MR. J. J. J. KESWICK, as President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at its last annual meeting, delivered the usual presidential address. He dwelt upon some of the most important topics of the day connected with the commerce, industry, and material progress of the country. We regret we cannot for want of space give extracts from it.

IN OUR issue of the 19th ultimo occurred the following passage :

"But Sir Alfred Lyall would rather put up with the existing state of things than raise the age limit, which might facilitate the entrance of natives of India educated in their own country into the Civil Service."

As the above passage tends to imply that Sir Alfred Lyall is opposed to raising the age limit, because to do so might facilitate the entrance of natives of India educated in their own country into the Civil Service, we hasten to correct the erroneous impression. We are glad to learn that Sir Alfred Lyall's views on the subject are widely different.

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE has written a telling letter to the *Times* giving a flat contradiction to Lord Lytton's statement that His Lordship did not advocate the closing of the Civil Service to the natives of India. His letter, dealing as it does with hard facts, has, we are glad to learn, attracted the attention of both Conservatives and Liberals. We hope that a renewed agitation of the subject will be attended with better success.

AN INDIAN STATESMAN of high repute has passed away. Sir Bartle Frere is dead. Born of a literary father he inherited literary tastes and imparted literary grace to the rough work of official life. He lived in eventful times. He was Commissioner of Sindh when the Mutiny broke out. After the suppression of the Mutiny, he was installed as a Member of the Supreme

Council, and was associated with Lord Canning in the administration of the country. But unfortunately he happened to be an Indian statesman of the old school, narrow-minded, illiberal, and unsympathising. As a member of the Supreme Council he had that memorable passage-at-arms with Sir Barnes Peacock on the question of ways and means in the Legislative Council, which ultimately led to the abolition of the Judges in the Council. About the same time, he posed himself in opposition to Sir John Peter Grant in the carrying out of that statesman's noble policy of emancipation of Indigo serfs. As Governor of Bombay, he was more showy than solid or sound. On his retirement from India he entered the Indian Council, and there he distinguished himself by the advocacy of an aggressive policy towards Afghanistan. He was a man of undoubted abilities, great culture, and much experience, but as an Indian statesman he has left no mark on the page of history.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of the Indian Association to the Viceroy praying for the separation of the Judicial and the Executive branches of the public service and the extension of the jury trial. We have written so often and so much on both the subjects that we need not repeat what we have previously said. We heartily endorse the prayer of the memorial.

THERE IS a scarcity of copper-currency in the Calcutta markets. The shroffs and money changers do not give 16 annas of pice for a rupee but invariably half a pice less and in some cases one pice less. If we remember aright the Comptroller-General not long ago instructed the Mint Master to strike off copper coins worth some lacks of rupees worth—when will the instructions be carried out?

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Malabari on the successful execution of the first of his series of translations into the languages of India of Professor Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures on the origin and growth of Religion as illustrated by the religions of India. We have before us the Bengali translation of those lectures ably and satisfactorily executed by Babu Rajanikant Gupta. It is no small credit to the translator that the abstract ideas which lectures on religion necessarily involve have been so neatly and faithfully rendered from the language in which the lectures were originally delivered to another language the genius and capacity of which are so widely different. The typographical execution and the getting-up of the book are highly creditable

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ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL. Mr. Macaulay, the Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government is now away from India on leave, and our contemporary, the *Pioneer*, with characteristic sense of justice, has commenced an agitation to deprive him of the acting allowance he enjoys and to give it to Mr. MacDonnell, officiating Revenue Secretary to the same local Government. The Bengal Civil List corrected up to 1st April last we observe shows that as regards gradation Mr. Macaulay stands No. 136 with a substantive pay of Rs. 2,500 and an acting allowance of Rs. 666-10-8 a month, and that Mr. MacDonnell's standing is No. 103 with a substantive pay of Rs. 900 and an acting allowance of Rs. 1,066-10-8 a month. This is the only instance we recollect of a member of the fortunate service drawing an acting allowance exceeding his substantive pay. Still our contemporary would press Mr. MacDonnell's claims to higher allowance on the ground of his being senior to Mr. Macaulay as shown in the Civil List. If Secretariat appointments were made strictly according to seniority in service, many an officer's turn for elevation to the Secretariat would have been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Macaulay entered the Secretariat and got higher substantive pay long before Mr. MacDonnell did. The latter was translated into the Secretariat on the distinct understanding, if we have been informed aright that his acting allowance would be calculated on the Financial Secretary's pay viz., Rs. 2,500. The principle of "first come first served" is well understood, and we believe it has already been decided by the Government of India that priority in entering the Secretariat should be a good test of the claims of Secretaries to higher salary. Moreover, it will we think be in accordance with the implied rules of the service that the holder of an appointment with a higher substantive pay should draw his acting allowance on the next higher pay in preference to one holding an appointment of lower substantive pay. We cannot therefore see any good reason for the present agitation.

IN THE language of Lang we are tempted to cry out—Damn the question of merits of British rule in India! Its discussion, instead of leading to calm philosophic deliberation, has produced no end of bile, which we cannot regret too much. Let those who carp at the conclusions of the *Indian Mirror* read the collection of opinions of Indian statesmen and administrators on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of British and Native Indian rule, published under the auspices of Lord Lawrance's Government, and they will find that our contemporary is quite correct.

THE INDORE DURBAR has thus solved the Missionary difficulty. The Durbar writes:

"Since the receipt of your letter under notice, his Highness has perused with particular satisfaction, the reply addressed to Mr. Wilkie by your office under the orders of the Government of India. That reply repeats this assurance in the clearest possible terms. Fullest toleration from molestation is afforded to all the Christians who are the subjects and servants of the durbar, in the exercise of their religion, but his Highness is not prepared to permit the Christian missionaries to preach in public streets in a manner which is sure to give offence to, and wound the feelings of the professors of other religions. This point has already been fully explained in my last letter (D. O. D. the 25th June 1883) on the subject. As regards the acquisition by Mr. Wilkie of a house in the city, whether by purchase or rent, the Durbar will have no objection to his making such acquision, provided he is willing to submit to the jurisdiction of the durbar. On this condition, Mr. Wilkie will be permitted to carry on his teaching work within the compound of his house in the city. Mr. Wilkie should, however, take care to see that religious teaching in Christianity is imparted to adult persons, and not to minors, and that in the case of minors, such teaching is given to them with the express permission of their parents or guardians."

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has shewn judgment, good feeling, and liberality by thus deciding the Missionary question in his State.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY has won his appeal. The Appellate Court thus concludes its judgment:

"The lower court need not have raised the question of appellant's moral justification for his action, as it did not justify the libel. I am not called upon to pronounce on an abstract moral question, but I find that the adverse remarks of the lower court are not justified by the record. I find the libel to have been published recklessly, to be unjustified by truth, malicious, and aggravated—first, by the defence put forward in the lower court, and second, by the conduct of the defendant's pleader in this court. The damages will be enhanced to an amount to be named in my written judgment, which will be delivered on the first court day after the vacation.

Thus vindicated Mr. Seymour Keay we hope will now fight the battle of India with greater vigor.

ON FRIDAY last whilst going up the steps of the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali was brutally assaulted by a Hindustani without any provocation whatever. The man was arrested and was the next day placed before the Chief Magistrate for trial. Before the Magistrate Mr. Amir Ali made the following statements:

Mr. Amir Ali deposed that he saw the accused for the first time yesterday between 10 and 11 A. M. He was ascending the flight of steps leading to the bar library, on the south-east side, when the defendant came up from behind, and dealt him two or three violent blows with his fists on hisback. He turned round intending to give him a crack with his stick, when the defendant caught hold of it, dragged him down stairs, and struck him with it. Defendant attacked complainant downstairs, and he was prevented from going up to the bar library. Accused was perfectly sober.

The defendant had no witnesses. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 10 in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment. We are surprised that Mr. Henderson has let off such a daring assailant with Rs. 10 fine. If in a case of unprovoked assault the personal dignity of a gentleman of Mr. Amir Ali's position, a Barrister-at-Law, an ex-Magistrate of Calcutta, a Member of the Viceroy's Council, a leading representative of the Mahomedan community be appraised at Rs. 10, then any ruffian may *jotimar* a gentleman and snap his fingers. The punishment we repeat was wholly inadequate.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their establishment, 49, DhurrumtollahStreet, Calcutta, ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co. ☜

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT:—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., L. L. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, West-minister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemists whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
F. Colley Esq., C. S. Purneah	0	10	0
Executive Engineer, Darjeeling	5	8	0
Shamnagore Jute Factory	4	8	0
Babu Kanty Chunder Bannerjee, Gya	6	10	0
,, Poorna Chunder Roy, Berhampore	8	4	0
,, Ravi Churn Surma, Tezpur	13	4	0
,, Surbessar Singh, Ranchee	6	10	0
,, Wooma Churn Sen, Arkandi	13	4	0
,, Kumar Bishen Narain Dev, Dhoobri	13	4	0
,, Krishnaji Roghoonath Kehker, Poona	13	4	0
,, Upendro Chunder Roy, Jessore	11	1	0

ERRATUM.

Read, Mahomed Abdus Sobhan Sekhida, Rs. 14-5 for Abdus Sobhan Chowdry.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—28th May 1884.

General—6th May—Mr C H Pillans to be a Capt in the N B V Rifle corps, vice Mr F T Verner, resigned.

13th May—Babu Prosunno Coomar Chuckerbutty to act as Sub-Depy Coln of Tumlook, in Midnapore, during absence on leave, of Moulvie Sujat Ali Ahmed.

16th May—Mr F E Piffard, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Rajhmehal, Sonthal Perghs, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Coln. Tipperah, leave for eight months, from date he may be relieved.

19th May—Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Backergunge, is vested with powers of a Coln under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

The orders of 1st inst, granting privilege leave to Babu Bonomali Poramanick, Tempy Sub-Depy Coln, Satkhira, Khoolna, and apptg Babu Rojoni Kanto Mookerjee to act as Sub-Depy Coln of Satkhira, are cancelled.

20th May—Mr J F Browne, C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 1st inst.

Babu Shoshi Sikar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Perozepore, Backergunge, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Babu Sreenath Gupta, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr Dacca, to have charge of the Perozepore sub-divn of Backergunge during absence of Babu Shoshi Sikar Dutt.

23rd May—Mr G C Kilby, Depy Superdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his departure from India, on furlough on 9th inst.

20th May—Mr W Kemble, Offg Opium Agent, Behar, is confirmed in that apptmt from 25th inst, vice Mr A C Mangles resigned.

Mr F Wyer, Offg Magte and Colr, Dacca, to be a Magte and Colr, first grade from 25th inst, vice Mr W Kemble.

Mr. H Mosley, Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, on leave, to be a Magte and Colr, second grade, from 25th inst, vice Mr. F Wyer.

Mr A P MacDonnell, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be a Magte and Colr, third grade, from 25th inst, vice Mr H Mosley. Mr. MacDonnell will continue to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal Rev and Genl Depts.

Mr C A Wilkins, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, on leave, is promtd to first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs, from the 25th inst, vice Mr A P Macdonnell.

Mr F H B Skrine, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from the 25th inst, vice Mr C A Wilkins. Mr Skrine will continue to act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, temply to be a Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, from 25th inst, vice Mr F H B Skrine.

Police—15th May—The services of Mr W B Waller, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

16th—May—The following promotions are made to the first and second grades of Inspts of Police :

To First Grade—Mr E Gilbert.

To Second Grade—Babu Peary Mohun Bose, tempy in the second grade, is confirmed in that grade ; Munshi Khadadad Khan ; Babu Kuidip Narain ; Babu Basunt Kumar Mittra ; and Babu Gobind Chundra Chakrabati to be tempy in the second grade, vice Babu Peary Mohun Bose.

20th May—Mr R W Keon, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Mozufferpere, leave for two months, from 12th June next, or subsequent date.

Registration—14th May—Moulvie Shah Mohamad Yaqub, Offg Rural Sub-Regtr of Kharakpore, in Monghyr, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Shah Eradut Hossain, resigned.

16th May—In supersession of order of 26th April last, Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, to be ex-officio Sub-Regtr of that dist from 21st idem, during absence of Pundit Debi Prosad.

Education—19th May—Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of that dist, vice Mr E G Colvin.

Opium—20th May—Mr F J R Field, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Motihari, in the Behar Opium Agency, leave for six weeks, from 10th April, 1884.

The following officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, on 8th inst :—

Mr A Elliot and Mr W T Ryves.

In modification of orders of 1st inst, Mr W L L Reed, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Tehta, leave for two months and twenty-five days, from 1st May, 1884.

Medical—13th May—Asst Surg Umesh Chunder Sen, a Superny at Buxar, to have medl charge of the out-post of Demagiri, in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

17th May—Astt Surg Mohendro Nath Das, a Superny at the Presidency, temply to have medl charge of the sub-divn of, and the charitable dispensary, Madaripore, in Furreedpore.

This cancels order of the 28th ult, apptg Asst Surg Mohendro Nath Dass to act as Depy Supdt of Vaccination Metropolitan Circle.

19th May—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling :—Mr R Harrison and Mr G R Clark.

20th May—Asst Surg Nundo Lal Ghose, Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Temple Medical School, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Vaccination—20th May—Asst Surg Narendra Nath Gupta, Depy Supdt of Vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, leave for four days, in extension of leave granted 3rd Sept, 1883.

Municipal—16th May—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Sarkhira Municipality, in Khoolna, of Babu Bidhu Bhusan Banerjea to be their Vice-Chairman.

Babu Ram Lal Rai to be a Comr of the Noakholly Municipality.

17th May—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Ghattal Municipality, in Midnapore :—Babu Nilmadhup Mullick, Babu Bhupendranath De, and Babu Premadhub De.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the above Municipality :—Babu Kedarnath Murkerjea, Babu Peary Lal Ghose Babu Sarada Prosad Ghose, Babu Motilal Mukerjea, Babu Chandrakanta Tewari, and Babu Puresnath Bhuya.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Ramjibunpore Municipality in Midnapore :—Babu Jadoonath Mookerjea, Babu Nibaran Chundra Bhuttacharjee, Babu Rameswar Gangooly, and Babu Ram Das Dutt.

The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be Comrs of the above Municipality :—Babu Umacharan Mandul and Babu Pertap Chunder Banerjee.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Sub-Overseer for the District Road Committee Hooghly, on a salary of Rs. 50 with horse allowance Rs. 15 per month. Passed students of any of the Civil Engineering Colleges with practical experience of road making will be preferred. The applicants must know levelling and surveying with chain and compass.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the District Engineer Hooghly up to the 20th June 1884.

JOYGOPAL ROKHIT, C. E.
District Engineer.
Hooghly and Howrah.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 525 of 1881 (wherein Kally Persaud Johurry of No. 77 Cross Street Burra Bazar in Calcutta lately carrying on business in partnership with Chunamull deceased at the same place under the style and firm of Chunamall and Kally Persaud and the said Kally Persaud and Buldeodass and Gopaldass both of the same place the sons and heirs of the said Chunamull were plaintiffs and Sreemutty Siddessory Dabee of No. 8 Rammohun Mullick's Lane in Calcutta widow of Bungshee Misser and Dhurby Misser of the same place were defendants) and dated respectively the 27th of July 1882 and the 19th of April 1884 by the Registrar of the said Court on the 21st June next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property that is to say.

All that upperroomed brick built messuage Tenement or dwelling house, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 5 cattahs be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 8 formerly No. 74½ Cross Street Bye Lane in Burra Bazar now known by the name of Rammohun Mullick's Lane in Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the tenanted land of Lokenath Mullick formerly belonging to Neemy Churn Mullick deceased, on the south by the tenanted land of Ramlall Banniah, on the East by the house and premises of Lochun Paul and on the west by Cross Street Bye Lane.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court original jurisdiction or at the office of Mr. H. H. Remfry solicitor for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

H. H. Remfry,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court
Original Jurisdiction,
Registrar Office,
The 17th May 1884.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PEARY CHAND MITRA MEMORIAL FUND.

Maharsi Debendernath Tagore	...	1,000
H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan	...	100
Maharajah Sir Jotsendra Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	100
Babu Gobind Chand Dutt Choudhoory	...	100
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Hon'ble Durgachurn Law C. I. E.	...	50
Rajah Rajender Mullick	...	50
H. W. I. Wood Esq.,	...	50
J. C. Murray Esq.	...	50
W. H. Cogswell Esq.	...	50
Robert Turnbul Esq.	...	50
H. F. Brown Esq.,	...	50
J. J. J. Keswick Esq.,	...	50
Hajee Noor Mahomed Zakerish Esq.,	...	32
Kumar Indra Chandra Singh	...	32
Kumar Monohur Lal Roy	...	32
Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh	...	30
Maharajah Norendra Krishna	...	25
Babu Kallykissen Tagore	...	25
Babu Jodulaul Mullick	...	25
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas (Bombay)	...	25
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	25
Cowasjie Eduljie Esq., (Port Canning)	...	25
A. Smallerood Esq.	...	20
J. G. Meugens Esq.	...	20
F. Barrow Esq.	...	20
Hon'ble Kumar Boikuntanath De	...	20
Babu Bholanath Dutt	...	20
Dr. George King (Botanic garden)	...	20
Babu Mahatapchunder Mullick	...	20
A. R. McIntosh Esq.	...	20
C. T. Davis Esq.,	...	20
Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee C. I. E. (Poona)		20
C. Rustomjie Sethna Esq. Bombay	...	15
Small contributions below 15	...	508
	Rs.	2,749

Subscriptions in aid of the Peary Chand Mittra Memorial Fund will be received by the undersigned at No. 6 Old Post Office Street.

GREESH CHUNDER GHOSE,
RADHA RAMAN MITTRA
Hony. Secretaries.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted an assistant Engineer, temporarily on the works for the *extension of the water supply*, salary inclusive of all allowances Rs. 500 per month. Candidates will be preferred who have had mechanical as well as civil experience, and among the usual qualifications it is indispensable that the person selected be a good draughtsman as his work will at first consist in the preparation of plans and estimates.

Applications, stating age, experience with special reference to the abovementioned rsquirements, and with copies of testimonials as to character and ability are to be addressed to the Engineer and will be received by him up to noon of the 16th June next and no later date.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

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Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

Notice.

Wanted an Accountant and Head-Clerk for the Nuddea District Road Cess Committee's Office on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem for six months with every hope of being after that period confirmed in that post.

Applications will be received upto 8th Proximo.

None need apply who has not the qualification of a 4th Grade Accountant of the P. W. Department.

The successful candidate shall have to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 550.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magte. and Chairman, Distrtict
Road Cess Committee, Nuddea.
Kishnaghur, 17th May 1884.

WANTED.

A Sub-Overseer by the Road Cess Committee of Rungpore on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with travelling allowance at the rate of annas 8 per diem. None need apply who has not practical knowledge of Road and Bridge works and of Surveying and Levelling. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1884.

ASUTOSH LAHURI, B. C E.,
District Engineer, Rungpore.

THE BENGAL CENTRAL FLOTILLA COMPANY LTD.

Notice is hereby given that a preliminary Steamer Service for passengers and goods will be started on and from the 23rd of May 1884 between *Khoolna* and *Barrisal* and the intermediate Stations : *Bagir Hat Peruzpore, Ialukati* and *Nalchitti* and Vice Versa.

The Passenger Service, at present, will be on alternate days, Sundays excepted, and will run in connection with the Bengal Central Railway recently opened (under the orders of the Government of India] direct from Calcutta to Khoolna.

A powerful fleet of Steamers and flats specially designed for this Company and fitted with the latest improvements, will shortly arrive from England. These vessels will afford every accomodation for Passengers Goods.

N. B.—A Dak Bungalow will shortly be opened at Khoolna for the convenience of the Public travelling by this Service.

AGENT'S OFFICE
3 Fairlie Place,
Calcutta
20th May 1884.

S. B. CARIP
Agent.

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স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

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কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

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A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library, Potuldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath, Chinabazar, Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years,(prictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

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Numerous testimonials.
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Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
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The Fourth and last Call of Rs. 15 per Share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th May 1884.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
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Calcutta, 14th May 1884.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

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Bank of Bengal.

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Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

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By order of the Directors,
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An inspection and patronage solicited.

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NOTICE.

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None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of road-making, Compass-Surveying, Levelling and Drawing.

Applicants should state their age in the application together with their present occupation.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th of June 1884.

J. HEBALD,
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Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
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24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

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Rs.	15				19			23		26	each.

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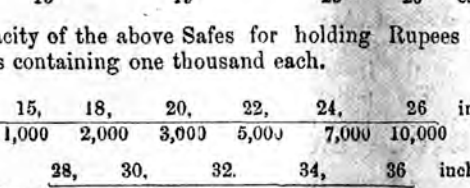

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A firm or private individual to act as an agent for the Patentee for Bengal and Assam.

কলিকাতা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা।

ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

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Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

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Directions for using this medicine accompany each bottle in nine languages.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicine, various preparations and imitations have come into the market When ordering for Darlington's Pain-Curer, insist on your being supplied with what you want, for an unprincipled vendor will try to foist on you a worthless preparation which is likely to leave him a better profit.

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His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

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His Highness Raja Protab Sah, of Tehri Garhwal states, N. W. Provinces, writes:—"It affords me much pleasure in informing you that the two bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer (large size) which I took from you have given me an extraordinary relief from the rheumatism I have been suffering since the last 6 months. Therefore, I request you to send me 2 bottles more, (large size) as I wish to take this valuable medicine with me on my tour towards the Himalaya Mountains.

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25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
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